

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1234

To end the United States occupation of Iraq immediately.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 28, 2007

Mr. KUCINICH introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To end the United States occupation of Iraq immediately.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. FINDINGS.**

4 Congress finds the following:

5 (1) The insurgency in Iraq has been fueled by
6 the United States occupation and the prospect of a
7 long-term presence as indicated by the building of
8 permanent United States military bases.

9 (2) A United States declaration of an intention
10 to withdraw United States troops and close military

1 bases will help dampen the insurgency which has
2 been inspired to resist colonization and fight aggres-
3 sors and those who have supported United States
4 policy.

5 (3) A United States declaration of an intention
6 to withdraw United States troops and close military
7 bases will provide an opening in which parties within
8 Iraq and in the region can set the stage for negotia-
9 tions toward a peaceful settlement in Iraq.

10 (4) The cost of withdrawing United States
11 troops from Iraq could be as low as \$10 billion ac-
12 cording to the Congressional Budget Office.

13 (5) A United States shift in policy away from
14 unilateralism and toward cooperation will provide
15 new opportunities for exploring common concerns
16 about the situation in Iraq.

17 (6) The United Nations is best equipped to
18 build a political consensus in Iraq through the
19 crafting of a political agreement.

20 (7) The end of the occupation of Iraq creates
21 a political environment that enables the world com-
22 munity to assist the United States in an orderly
23 transition.

1 (8) The United Nations is the only inter-
2 national organization with the ability to mobilize and
3 the legitimacy to authorize peacekeeping troops.

4 (9) The United Nations can implement the
5 basis of an agreement that will end the occupation
6 of Iraq and begin the transition to international
7 peacekeepers.

8 (10) The United Nations can field an inter-
9 national security and peacekeeping mission, but such
10 a mission cannot take shape unless there is a peace
11 to keep, and that will be dependent upon a political
12 process which reaches agreement between all the
13 Iraqi parties.

14 (11) Reconstruction activities must be reorga-
15 nized and closely monitored in Iraq by the Iraqi
16 Government, with the assistance of the international
17 community.

18 (12) Any attempt to sell Iraqi oil assets during
19 the United States occupation will be a significant
20 stumbling block to peaceful resolution.

21 (13) There must be fairness in the distribution
22 of oil resources in Iraq.

23 (14) A reconciliation process that brings people
24 together is the only way to overcome their fears and
25 reconcile their differences.

1 (15) It is essential to create a minimum of un-
2 derstanding and mutual confidence between the Shi-
3 ites, Sunnis, and Kurds.

4 (16) The process of reconciliation must begin
5 with a national conference, organized with the as-
6 sistance of the United Nations and with the partici-
7 pation of parties that can create, participate in, and
8 affect the process of reconciliation, defined as an air-
9 ing of all grievances and the creation of pathways
10 toward open, transparent talks producing truth and
11 resolution of grievances.

12 (17) The only sure path toward reconciliation is
13 through the political process.

14 (18) All factions and all insurgents not associ-
15 ated with al-Qaeda must be brought together in a
16 relentless process which involves Saudis, Turks, Syr-
17 ians, and Iranians.

18 (19) Achieving peace requires a process of
19 international truth and reconciliation between the
20 people of the United States and the people of Iraq.

21 (20) A reparations program to assist Iraqis is
22 essential to enable reconciliation.

23 **SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

24 It is the policy of the United States that—

1 (1) the United States should end the occupation
2 of Iraq immediately, simultaneously with the intro-
3 duction of a United Nations-led international peace-
4 keeping force pursuant to an agreement with nations
5 within the region and which incorporates the terms
6 and conditions specified in section 1;

7 (2) the Department of Defense should use read-
8 ily available existing funds to bring all United States
9 troops and necessary equipment home while a polit-
10 ical settlement is being negotiated and preparations
11 are made for a transition to an international secu-
12 rity and peacekeeping force;

13 (3) the Department of Defense should order a
14 simultaneous return of all United States contractors
15 and subcontractors and turn over all contracting
16 work to the Iraqi Government;

17 (4) the United Nations should be encouraged to
18 prepare an international security and peacekeeping
19 force to be deployed to Iraq, replacing United States
20 troops who then return home;

21 (5) the United States should provide funding
22 for a United Nations peacekeeping mission, in which
23 50 percent of the peacekeeping troops should come
24 from nations with large Muslim populations;

1 (6) the international security force, under
2 United Nations direction, should remain in place
3 until the Iraqi Government is capable of handling its
4 own security;

5 (7) the Iraqi Government, with assistance from
6 the United Nations, should immediately restart the
7 failed reconstruction program in Iraq and rebuild
8 roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, and other public
9 facilities, houses, and factories with jobs and job
10 training going to local Iraqis;

11 (8) the Iraqi Government, in an act of political
12 sovereignty, should set aside initiatives to privatize
13 Iraqi oil interests or other national assets and abandon
14 all efforts, whether at the behest of the United
15 States or otherwise, to change Iraqi national law to
16 facilitate privatization;

17 (9) the Iraq Government, in an act of political
18 sovereignty, should set forth a plan to stabilize
19 Iraq's cost for food and energy, on par to what the
20 prices were before the United States invasion and
21 occupation;

22 (10) the Iraqi Government, in an act of political
23 sovereignty, should strive for economic sovereignty
24 for Iraq by working with the world community to restore
25 Iraq's fiscal integrity without structural read-

1 justment measures of the International Monetary
2 Funds or the World Bank;

3 (11) the United States should initiate a repara-
4 tions program for the loss of Iraqi lives, physical and
5 emotional injuries, and damage to property, which
6 should include an effort to rescue the tens of thou-
7 sands of Iraqi orphans from lives of destitution; and

8 (12) the United States should refrain from any
9 covert operations in Iraq and any attempts to desta-
10 bilize the Iraqi Government.

11 **SEC. 3. DISENGAGEMENT OF UNITED STATES ARMED**
12 **FORCES FROM IRAQ.**

13 (a) WITHDRAWAL OF ARMED FORCES.—Not later
14 than the end of the 3-month period beginning on the date
15 of the enactment of this Act, all United States Armed
16 Forces serving in Iraq shall be completely withdrawn from
17 Iraq and returned to the United States or redeployed out-
18 side of the Middle East.

19 (b) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS TO CONTINUE
20 DEPLOYMENT OF ARMED FORCES IN IRAQ.—

21 (1) PROHIBITION.—Funds appropriated or oth-
22 erwise made available under any provision of law
23 may not be obligated or expended to deploy or con-
24 tinue to deploy members or units of the United

1 States Armed Forces to Iraq as part of Operation
2 Iraqi Freedom.

3 (2) EXCEPTIONS.—Paragraph (1) does not
4 apply to the use of funds—

5 (A) to provide for the safe and orderly
6 withdrawal of the Armed Forces from Iraq pur-
7 suant to subsection (a);

8 (B) to ensure the security of Iraq by car-
9 rying out consultations with the Government of
10 Iraq, other foreign governments, the United
11 Nations, and other international organizations;
12 or

13 (C) to ensure the security of Iraq by fund-
14 ing the United Nations-led peacekeeping mis-
15 sion.

16 (c) ARMED FORCES DEFINED.—In this section, the
17 term “Armed Forces” has the meaning given the term in
18 section 101(a)(4) of title 10, United States Code.

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